STATE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SERIES

THE ECONOMY OF MARYLAND

PROJECTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT TO 1980

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Wye Oak, pictured on the cover, is the official State tree of Maryland. Located in Wye Mills on Maryland's Eastern Shore, this magnificent white oak is one of the largest in the United States. It was over 100 years old when Leonard Calvert led Maryland's first colonists ashore in March of 1634. Photograph courtesy of Maryland Department of Economic Development.

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MARYLAND STATE PLANNING DEPARTMENT
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
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THE ECONOMY OF MARYLAND

PROJECTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT TO 1980

STATE OF MARYLAND

Spiro T. Agnew, Governor

Maryland. State Planning Department.

"" Publication.

Vladimir A. Wahbe, Director

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STATE OF MARYLAND

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

VLADIMIR A WAHBE
DIRECTOR

301 W. PRESTON ST.
BALTIMORE. MD. 21201

TELEPHONE: 383-3

October 20, 1968

Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
Governor of Maryland
The State House
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor Agnew:

I am pleased to transmit the enclosed report entitled The Economy of Maryland: Projections of Employment to 1980. This report is another in the series being developed for the State-Wide Planning Program administered by this department. While a substantial portion of the work embodied in this report was carried out during the tenure of my predecessor, Mr. James J. O'Donnell, I am most pleased to have been associated with the project in its final phase.

The projections of employment for subregions within Maryland herewith presented should be useful for a wide variety of planning purposes and have served as input data to other studies undertaken by the department. The employment projections have been developed through the use of a special model which permits the comparison of the distribution and growth of industries within Maryland subregions with those in a seven-state region and the nation.

We feel certain that this study will be helpful to many individuals, agencies, and departments who are interested in obtaining greater insights into the structure and growth of the Maryland economy. Copies of this study are being distributed throughout the State.

Sincerely yours,

Vladimir Wahbe

Vladimir A. Wahbe
Director

Preface

The procedures used in developing the projections of employment in this study have provided an enlarged perspective from which we can view economic growth within Maryland subregions. This perspective is provided by a model that operationally views subregional economic growth as a component of national and, in turn, regional economic change.

The projections of employment for the nation and the multi-state region were developed by the National Planning Association. The employment projections for subregions within Maryland were developed by the department through the use of the National Planning Association's computational model which facilitated an examination of the trend in each of the Maryland subregion's share of multi-state employment. The National Planning Association's model was developed for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the United States Army Corps of Engineers for use in the Economic Base Study for the Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins.

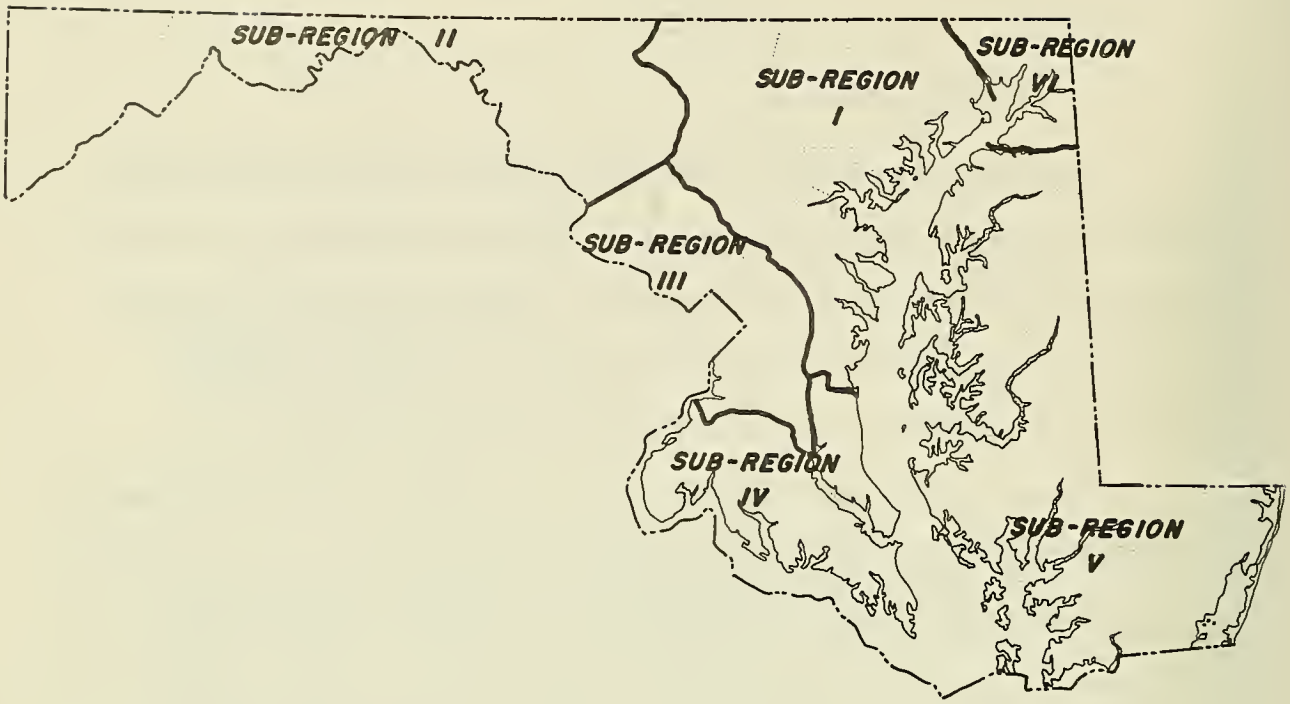
While the National Planning Association's computational model and program aided significantly in this study, responsibility for data, assumptions, projections and conclusions rests solely with the staff of the State Planning Department.

Persons who at various times have contributed to this study include Regina Seltzer, Gary A. Lee, and Bertha Butler.

Arthur Benjamin, Economist

CHART 1

MARYLAND SUB-REGIONS



SUB-REGION I

ANNE ARUNDEL
BALTIMORE CITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY
CARROLL
HARFORD
HOWARD

SUB-REGION II

ALLEGANY
FREDERICK
GARRETT
WASHINGTON

SUB-REGION III

MONTGOMERY
PRINCE GEORGES

SUB-REGION IV

CALVERT
CHARLES
ST. MARYS

SUB-REGION V

CAROLINE
DORCHESTER
KENT
QUEEN ANNES
SOMERSET
TALBOT
WICOMICO
WORCESTER

SUB-REGION VI

CECIL

INTRODUCTION

This study is designed to provide projections of economic activity useful for a wide variety of social and economic planning purposes. Other studies related to this one have provided a detailed set of population projections resulting from the exercise of an economic-demographic model which explicitly utilizes the employment projections generated from the present study.[1] The economic-demographic model used in the preparation of the population projections, iterated the dynamics of the development process by comparing the natural increase in population and labor force with a first approximation of employment to determine whether a shortage of jobs is likely to encourage outmigration or an excess of jobs is likely to induce migration into a given subregion. In determining the final projection, this process was evaluated in the context of: 1) changes in labor-force participation, 2) shifts in the proportion of male and female jobs in specific industries, 3) age and sex distributions, and 4) prospective productivity changes for industry.

The projections presented here have also served as input data to other resource studies undertaken by the State Planning Department. One such study which serves as a supplement to the present one explores the consequences of economic growth in terms of labor-force requirements, availability and levels of skills.[2] Projections of subregional labor force by age, sex, level of educational attainment, and major occupational classification are provided to 1980 in this study.

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1 The Population of Maryland: Projections to 1980. Maryland State Planning Department, July 1967.

2 The Labor Force of Maryland: Projections of Socio-Economic Characteristics to 1980. Maryland State Planning Department. October, 1968.

The economic data contained in this report includes historical and projected estimates of employment for industry groups. The historical years shown in the tables are 1950, 1960, and 1965. Projections are provided for 1970 and 1980. The areas for which the data is presented include the nation, a seven-state region which includes the State of Maryland, and six economic subregions within the State of Maryland which were specifically delineated for study purposes. The projections for the United States and multi-state region were developed by the National Planning Association.[1] The projections for Maryland subregions were developed by the State Planning Department with the use of the National Planning Association's projective model which facilitated an examination of the trend in each subregion's share of multi-state and national employment.

The study design operationally views subregional economic growth as being influenced by changes in the national and, in turn, multi-state economies. The particular pattern of response is determined by the special characteristics of each subregion. Therefore, subregional economic growth will depend primarily upon the mix of industries which are dominant in the subregion, and how effectively each industry competes in multi-state markets. Accordingly, our summary tables are organized in a manner which permits comparison of the distribution and growth of industry groups on a national multi-state and Maryland subregional basis.

At the subregional level, the available data series which best describes the growth and distribution of economic activity is employment. Accordingly, industry employment was selected as the basic variable used to describe the historical and projected pattern of economic activity in each subregion. A comprehensive file of Unemployment Insurance data was developed

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[1] For a detailed discussion of the National Planning Association's Model and a presentation of national and multi-state data, the reader is referred to Economic Base Study, Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., May 1968.

and adjusted for each economic subregion within the State.[1] The multi-state area and national employment data was developed on the same basis by the National Planning Association. This multi-state area was made up of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Summary projections for each Maryland subregion were built up from detailed three-digit component industry projections, i.e., projections were made for all components of each broad industry group. For example, in the Food Industry, projections were made for meat, dairy, canning and preserving, grain mill, bakery, sugar, beverages, and in the Chemical Industry, industrial chemicals, plastics, drugs, soap, detergents, paints, gum and wood chemicals, agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous chemicals. Or for services, projections were made individually for personal services, business services, auto repair services, amusement and recreation services, medical health services, and legal services. All told, for each subregion employment was projected for 162 industry groups.

Chart I lists the individual counties which comprise each economic subregion within the State. Data restrictions had made it necessary to select these geographical units from counties within State boundaries. Consequently, in some cases, these units may not represent completely meaningful economic subregions. Subregion III, for example, which consists of Prince George's and Montgomery counties, does not include the remainder of Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Subregion II excludes counties within the bordering areas of West Virginia and Pennsylvania which may be functionally integrated with the subregion.

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[1] Appendix A describes the sources of data and methods of adjustment utilized in the study.

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

Introduction

In order to understand the process of economic growth within a region, it is often necessary to look outside the region at the extent and character of national economic growth and to measure the relative extent to which a particular region has shared in this growth. This is necessary because the prospects for economic growth in any given region are influenced by changes in the national economy and the particular pattern of response to these changes. The direction of this response will be influenced by the region's particular endowments or capabilities relative to other regions.

The procedures used for examining differential economic performance among Maryland subregions, therefore, made use of a form of export base analysis designed to provide reasonable consistency between changes taking place in Maryland subregions and other parts of the nation. For each subregion, employment in the production of goods and services to be sold outside the subregion is projected as a first approximation. This employment plus other unique local factors, generates income which is spent on local goods and services which, in turn, generates additional employment and income. A modified form of shift analysis was used to determine a subregion's share in multi-state employment necessary to meet any given demand for export activities.

Accordingly, it was necessary to define the Maryland subregional boundaries in a manner as nearly consistent with the requirements of this analytical procedure as it was possible to achieve. Counties in Maryland, therefore, were not for the most part analyzed singularly, but grouped together into meaningful geographical units.

The criteria used and considered necessary for effective analysis at the subregional level imply that 1) the subregion should provide

the major source of employment for households within its boundaries, 2) should contain a central retail trade and service facilities complex, 3) should be sufficiently differentiated as to resource characteristics and other factors which might influence the locational decisions of industry and 4) the population should be relatively homogeneous as to socio-economic characteristics. This last criteria mentioned is not critical for export-base analysis but was included to facilitate other forms of economic and demographic analysis included in the total study design.

Given these criteria, it is evident that the model would not be suitable for generating county projections of employment since in most instances these criteria could not be satisfied because of the existing and projected journey-to-work flows across county boundaries which serve to limit the development of quantitative relationships between changes in household employment and population.

The geographical units delineated for the State do not imply complete economic independence for each subregion, but rather an economic interdependence based upon trading relationships with other regions. The Maryland subregions, therefore, are related to the multi-state area, since to a considerable extent, each subregion's markets and places with which it competes for regional investment tend to be located in this multi-state area. In addition, the resources of the subregions are typically more similar to those found in the multi-state area than in the nation. The multi-state projections were derived from a geographic disaggregation of national totals by the National Planning Association in which state employment, by industry, is obtained by allocating national industry employment through the use of a modified version of the differential shift analysis. This permits an evaluation of each State's competitive potential and its share of slow or fast growing national industries. Trends in state

employment for non-goods industries were evaluated in relation to expected state population trends and levels of personal income. These multi-state projections include the effects of relative productivity changes at the national and regional level, and also the effects of industry locational shifts in the multi-state region compared to the nation. Therefore, the subregional projections have only to consider differences in productivity and location which might exist between the multi-state region and each of the Maryland subregions.

Export and Residentiary Classification of Industries

Industry within any given economic subregion may service an area outside of the subregion's geographic boundaries or an area within. If it services an area primarily outside, it is designated "export" and the determinants of growth in export industries within any given subregion depend directly upon locational factors such as the geographical distribution of the market for the industry's products, and the costs of resources which are used in the production process within the subregion relative to these costs in other areas. Industry primarily serving an area within the geographic boundaries of any given subregion is designated "residentiary." The output of these residentiary industries typically consist of non-commodities, and the level of demand is primarily determined by changes in subregional income.

The procedure utilized for the classification of industry as either export or residentiary required an initial identification on the basis of qualitative characteristics of the industry, and a consequent modification of this classification based upon quantitative information for each economic subregion obtained by computing location quotients for each three-digit industry. Because the geographical size of the market for

establishments producing commodities is usually greater than the size of the subregion, a first approximation identifies all of the commodity-producing industries as export. However, industries producing commodities which deteriorate rapidly or have a high ratio of transportation cost to value and consequently are oriented towards markets in the subregion were classified with the help of location quotients.

The noncommodity-producing industries tend to be initially identified as residentiary industries. Many of these primarily produce consumer services which are market oriented such as retail trade, local and suburban transit, communications, personal credit institutions, real estate and local government. Other noncommodity industries primarily produce intermediate services for the business community such as railroad and other transportation services, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, hardware and plumbing equipment and some machinery equipment and supplies. Other business services tend to represent export activities. A transportation center, for example, usually provides services to households and business firms located outside of the subregion.

The initial classification was modified for specific cases in each subregion through the use of location quotients computed for each three-digit industry code. An industry engaged in export will tend to have a relatively high amount of employment in the subregion as compared with that industry's employment in the multi-state area. A quotient greater than 1.5 was considered strong evidence of the possibility of an export activity. However, because of the logical limitations involved in using location quotients, evaluation of the subregion and the industry as to whether there could be other than export reasons for a high location quotient was undertaken to determine whether the industry should be classified as export or residentiary.

Export Industry Employment Projections

In order to summarize the kinds of comparative locational advantage each export industry in a subregion may have relative to regional and national trends, the multi-state area is used as a base or comparison area for the computation of shifts in commodity employment for each Maryland subregion. The shift analysis serves to separate two types of influences underlying changes in employment in a subregion: 1) increases in employment if each industry in the subregion grows at the same rate as in the multi-state area (the proportional shift) and 2) the locational advantage or disadvantage of a subregion within the base area described by the difference between the base area and subregion's growth in specific industries (the differential shift).

These concepts are modified and applied to individual industries for purposes of projecting employment in these industries. The proportional change is quantified by defining it as the amount of employment in a given industry which would be in a region at a given time if the subregional employment had changed in the same proportion as the multi-state area employment. The differential shift is defined as the difference between an industry's actual employment and the amount it would have been if the change in employment was equal to the proportional change. This provides a measure of the locational advantage or disadvantage a subregion provides for establishments in a given industry. In order to use the differential shift concept for projection purposes, it is reformulated as an index which can be applied to any projected changes in multi-state employment. This is done by expressing the differential shift as a ratio of the absolute corresponding industry employment change in the multi-state area. This is consistent with the view that the change in employment in a given industry in the base area will be geographically distributed according to the

relative locational advantages of each subregion for each industry. Because it is likely that the relative locational advantage of each subregion will change over time, the derived index can be adjusted by some constant amount based upon judgements made for each industry and can, therefore, reduce the reliance upon the proceeding historical period. The adjustment was made when necessary for each three-digit industry code on the basis of qualitative and quantitative information about the industry and each subregion's locational advantage prospects. The use of 1965 historical data aided significantly in the manual evaluation of the projective model results at intermediate stages in the procedure. The allowance for judgemental modification of the computational results permitted the explicit introduction of time phasing into the model. For each projected decade all preceding decades were considered as useable historical data. Therefore, projections for 1970 were based upon the 1950 to 1960 historical data, and the projections for 1980 were based upon the 1960 to 1970 projected data. The following set of equations describe the system by which export employment is projected:

The proportional change is quantified by defining it as the amount of employment in a given industry which would be in a region at a given time if the regional employment had changed in the same proportion as the base area employment. That is,

$$(1)\quad \frac{E_{t+1}^{b}}{E_{t}^{b}} \cdot E_{t}^{r} = p^{r}$$

where: E_t^b is employment in a given industry in the base area; e.g., the multi-state region, at the beginning of a given time period.

E_{t+1}^b is employment in the industry in the base area at the end of the time period.

E_t^r is employment in the industry in a subregion at the beginning of the time period.

p^r = the proportional change for the industry in the subregion.

The differential shift is defined as the difference between the industry's actual employment in the region and the amount it would have been if the change in the regional employment was equal to the proportional change. This provides a measure of the locational advantage or disadvantage the region provides for establishments in the given industry. It can be expressed as:

$$(2) \quad D^r = E_{t+1}^r - \frac{E_{t+1}^b}{E_t^b} E_t^r$$

where the definition of symbols from equation (1) are used and:

D^r is the differential shift for the industry in the subregion

E_{t+1}^r is actual employment in the industry in the subregion at the end of the time period.

The concept of the differential shift in equation (2) refers to the number of employees in an industry who are affected by the comparative locational advantage, or disadvantage, of a region over some specific time period. In order to use this absolute number for projection purposes, it must be reformulated as a relative measure, which can be applied to projected changes in the base area employment. One way to do this is to express the differential shift, measured in number of employees, as a ratio of the actual change in employment in the base area. We shall call this the differential effect. Starting with the definition of the differential shift in equation (2), we establish the following additional definitions for convenience:

$$(3)\quad \triangle E^b = E^b_{t+1} - E^b_t$$

$$(4)\quad d^r = \frac{D^r}{\triangle E^b}$$

$$(5)\quad B = \frac{E^b_{t+1}}{E^b_t}$$

Where: E^b_t and E^b_{t+1} are employment in a given industry in the base area at the beginning and the end of a given time period.

$\triangle E^b$ equals the change in employment in the base area industry over the time interval.

d^r is the differential effect during the period for the given industry in the subregion.

B is the proportional change in employment during the period for the given industry in the base area.

By substituting equations (2) and (5) in (4) we have:

$$(6)\quad d^r = \frac{D^r}{\triangle E^b} = \frac{E^r_{t+1}}{\triangle E^b} - B\,\frac{E^r_t}{\triangle E^b}$$

and $\sum_r d^r = 0$

Equation (6) can be rearranged to express E^r_{t+1} as a function of the differential effect, the change in employment in the base area, and the proportional influence of the base area on the region's employment.

$$(7)\quad E^r_{t+1} = d^r \triangle E^b + BE^r_t$$

The differential effect can be computed for an historical period by using equation (6). The derived value for the differential effect (d^r) can then be used in equation (7) for making projections of employment (E^r_{t+1}); where in equation (7) E^b and B represent already projected absolute and proportional changes in employment in the industry in the base area.

For example, if the historical period is from 1950 to 1960 and the projection period is from 1960 to 1970, then the differential effect in each region is computed as follows:

$$d_1^r = \frac{E^r_{1960}}{\triangle E_1^b} - B_1 \frac{E^r_{1950}}{\triangle E_1^b}$$

The projected employment in the subregion in 1970 is then obtained by:

$$E^r_{1970} = d_1^r \; E_2^b + B_2 E^r_{1960}$$

where subscript 1 stands for actual, proportional, and differential changes from 1950 and 1960; and subscript 2, the changes from 1960 to 1970.

The ranking of the d^r's for a given industry corresponds to the ranking of the locational advantage of each region for that industry. The order of this ranking; i.e., whether the highest d^r represents the area with the best or the worst locational advantage for the industry, will depend upon the direction of change in employment in the base area during the historical period. If the base area employment was increasing, then the ranking is from the best to worst locational advantage; if the base area employment was decreasing, then it is from worst to best. As long as the base area employment is projected to change in the same direction as in the historical period, this creates no problem. But, if the direction of base area employment change in the projected period is the reverse of the historical period, then the influence of the differential effect must be reversed, which is accomplished computationally by multiplying the d^r's by -1.

The use of equation (7) for projection purposes is based on the assumption that the relative locational advantage of each region within the

base (multi-state) area will remain the same for the projected period, as it has been in the past. However, there is reason to expect that the relative locational advantage of each region is likely to change over time. To allow for such changes, we can adjust d^r by some constant amount, c^r, so that equation (7) becomes:

$$(7a) \quad E^r_{t+1} = (d^r + c^r) \triangle E^b_2 + B_2 E^r_t$$

where $\sum_r c^r = 0$.

Equation (7a) is the equation finally used for the export industry employment projections. However, while all other terms in equation (7a) can be obtained directly from either historical or base area projected data, the derivation of values for c^r includes considerable judgment. These judgments were made for each industry on the basis of qualitative and quantitative information about the industry and each subregion's locational advantage prospects.

Residentiary Industry Employment Projections

The projections of employment for residentiary industries serving households and business within each subregion were made on a different basis. In most instances, for each residentiary industry a functional relationship was established between total employment and subregional income. These relationships were derived from a cross-section analysis of 1950 and 1960 data for each subregion and usually, the same relationship was used for a given industry in each subregion.

To use the regression equations, it was necessary to project total income for each subregion. Part of this projected income was obtained from wage and salary estimates derived from commodity industry employment projections; another part was obtained from analyses and projections of all

the components of non-wage and salary income, such as social security payments, unemployment insurance, property income, proprietor's income and payments to armed forces stationed in each subregion. However, the major portion of income received in a subregion is associated with employment in the residentiary industries themselves. This is a usual situation in which employment is dependent on income while income in turn is dependent on employment. Therefore, a system which permitted a simultaneous solution of the income and employment in a subregion's residentiary industries was utilized in the computational program. These are described as follows:

$$(1)\quad E_b = f_1\left(\sum_{1-m} E_b + \sum_{1-n} E_c + \sum_{1-k} E_x\right) = f_1(E)$$

$$(2)\quad E_c = f_2\left(\sum_{1-m} E_b W_b + \sum_{1-n} E_c W_c + \sum_{1-k} E_x W_x + Y_P + Y_T\right) = f_2(Y)$$

where: E = total employment

Y = total income received by households

E_b = employment in a specific residentiary industry serving the business sector. b = 1 to m

E_c = employment in a specific residentiary industry serving households. c = 1 to n

Ex = employment in a specific export industry. x = 1 to k

W = the average wages and salaries and proprietor income earned in productive activity so that:

$\sum E_b W_b$ = the sum of income earned in residentiary industries serving business

$\sum E_c W_c$ = the sum of income earned in residentiary industries serving households

$\sum E_x W_x$ = the sum of income earned in export industries

Y_P = net property income received by residents

Y_T = net government transfers received by residents

The f parameters for each of the residentiary industries are obtained from 1950 and 1960 data using a least squares regression analysis, based on a cross-section of all regions.

The results indicated that the f parameters for each industry were not significantly different in 1960 than in 1950. As a consequence, we could then tentatively assume that a given residentiary industry's employment could be projected by using the slope of the 1960 cross-section equation as the f parameter. What this means is that the projected change in total employment or income in a given region would have the same proportionate effect on the specific residentiary industry's employment as is described by the linear movement from smaller to larger regions in the 1960 data; and that this proportionate effect is the same for each region but not for each industry.

NATIONAL, MULTI-STATE, AND STATE ECONOMIES

Introduction

This Chapter describes in some detail the anticipated future changes in both the structure and growth of economic activity in Maryland as compared to the multi-state region and to the nation. The discussion provides a framework for the analysis of economic change within the Maryland subregions delineated for this study. National and multi-state economic growth is measured by employment which is a key indicator of economic activity. The national and multi-state employment projections, and the general assumptions underlying them, are related to the national projections regularly published by the National Planning Association in the National Economic Projection Series, and do not differ significantly from the present ones used in the projective model.

Growth of National Employment

Civilian employment in the nation is projected to reach almost 95 million by 1980, representing an increase of 28 million since 1960. During this time, the average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent for the 1960's and 1.7 per cent for the 1970's is projected to be slightly under that for the State of Maryland. In line with past trends, declines in national employment are projected for the agricultural, mining, communications, and transportation sectors. It should be noted, however, that these expected employment declines will occur at a slower rate than that for the post-war period.

A significant increase in the rate of projected growth of construction employment is expected over the next two decades with the 1970-1980 average annual growth rate in employment almost doubling that of 1.6 per cent for the sixties. This is expected to take place despite

shortages of construction manpower skills and expected rapid advances in productivity. The increase in construction employment is specifically attributable to the effects of large increases in the rate of population growth and family formation, the desire for improved housing facilities, the continuing mobility of population to urban centers, and the effects of a continuing high rate of public and private investment in plant and facilities.

Employment in manufacturing is projected to increase to a level of almost 24 million by 1980, representing an increase of 7 million since 1960. Average annual growth rates are expected to decline slightly during the seventies to 1.5 per cent as compared to 1.9 per cent during the sixties. While the average annual growth rates projected for this period are significantly higher than those of the 1950-1960 period, the projected rate of increase is below that projected for most of the non-commodity producing sectors in the economy.

It is the non-commodity or non-goods producing sectors of the economy that will show the greatest gains in employment. Services, for example, are expected to outpace all other sectors in the national economy by showing a gain in employment of 10.6 million during the 1960-1980 period. The increase in government employment of almost 5.5 million between 1960 and 1980 is expected to originate primarily in state and local government. Trade and Finance employment is expected to grow at a slower rate than services during this time. Service and government employment are also expected to increase in proportion to total employment, while trade and communications are expected to decline in terms of relative share.

The major factors which are responsible for an increased demand for manufacturing output are continued growth of the population and the number of household formations, rising personal and corporate incomes and

adequate rates of growth of gross national product. However, increased output per worker due to laborsaving technological innovations, better trained workers, and generally more efficient management, among other factors will allow much of the growing demand for manufacturing output to be met without commensurate increases in employment. The non-commodity producing sectors on the other hand are not as subject to laborsaving technological innovation as is the goods producing sectors. In services, for example, face to face relationships are in most instances necessary for output. This is also characteristic in government employment, although to a lesser extent. Laborsaving innovations are also to be expected in Trade and Finance, but the rate of introduction will generally be limited and slower than that for manufacturing.

The Multi-State Economy

Employment in the multi-state region is expected to grow at a slower rate than is projected for the nation between 1960 and 1980. The multi-state projected rate of growth for this period, however, is faster than has been experienced since 1950, and average wage and salaries per employee have been and are projected to continue above those for the nation.

The basis for this difference in growth rates relates to differences in the industry employment mix of the multi-state region as compared to the nation. Agriculture and mining are relatively less important in the multi-state region than in the nation, while manufacturing, transportation-communications-utilities, finance-insurance-real estate are relatively more important. Trade and government have about the same share of total employment in the region as in the nation. For the manufacturing sector, the relative concentration on non-durables production is expected to continue. This unfavorable industry-mix within the manufacturing sector

implies a slower than average employment growth for the multi-state region over the next few decades. The trend towards a relatively large share in the non-goods sector is expected to continue, however, and the overall industry-structure is projected to continue to remain favorable.

It should be noted that the seven states which comprise the multi-state region differ in economic structure, stage of economic development, and prospects for economic growth. Maryland, Delaware and Virginia are expected to experience above average rates of economic growth, while West Virginia is projected to continue to lag behind in economic growth during the next two decades. New York, and the District of Columbia are also expected to lag behind the rest of the nation due largely in the case of New York to below average employment growth in finance-insurance-real estate, services, and non-durable manufacturing, which all play an important role in the State's economy. Pennsylvania is expected to achieve higher rates of employment growth than those experienced during the 1950-1960 decade.

The State

Total civilian employment in Maryland is projected to reach 1,579,300 by 1980, amounting to an increase of slightly more than one half of a million jobs over the 1960 level of 1,079,100. This is reflected in an average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent for the 1960's and a 2.0 per cent rate for the 1970's. This rate of growth in employment is above that for both the nation and multi-state area and reflects a trend which has been in evidence since the post-war period.

Maryland's overall industry structure differs from the multi-state area and the nation in that the non-commodities sector constitutes a greater proportion of total employment. When compared to the multi-state area particularly, this difference increases significantly by 1980.

Non-commodities as a group in Maryland are projected to grow in terms of their share of total employment from 69.3 per cent in 1960 to 78.6 per cent by 1980, while commodities are projected to decline from the 1960 level of 30.7 per cent of total employment to 21.4 per cent by 1980. Compared to the multi-state area, construction, trade, services, and government individually comprise a greater proportion of total employment in Maryland and with the exception of government, this pattern is expected to continue through the projection period. Services in particular will experience very rapid growth and its share of total employment in the State is projected to increase from 20.7 per cent in 1960 to 25.5 per cent in 1980.

Construction employment comprised 6.0 per cent of total employment in 1960 and is expected to grow at an annual average rate of 3.0 per cent and reach 7.5 per cent of total employment by 1980. This is higher than the construction employment in the multi-state area which will also experience a lower average annual growth rate for construction employment. Along with both national and multi-state trends, employment in transportation, communications and public utilities will decline in terms of relative share. Employment in trade and finance as a percentage of total state employment is projected to increase slowly despite a decline expected for the nation and multi-state area in wholesale and retail trade.

Commodities as a percentage of total employment are projected to decline from 30.7 per cent in 1960 to 21.4 per cent by 1980. The State decline in the relative importance of commodities is expected to be more precipative compared to the multi-state area during the 1960-1980 period. Manufacturing employment in the State, for example, is expected to decline from 24.5 per cent of total employment in 1960 to 18.3 per cent by 1980, while in the multi-state area it is expected to drop from 27.3 per cent to 24.7 per cent of total employment during that time. Only two manufacturing

industries - printing and publishing and rubber products - are projected to show a modest increase in their share of total employment in the State. Because of the strong growth potential for non-manufacturing industries in the State, as well as in the nation and multi-state area, manufacturing employment will generally decline in relative importance reflecting a continuation of past trends. The strong growth potential for non-commodities in the State, as well as in the nation, is attributable to rising levels of personal income with an increasing proportion of family income being spent on service type purchases. In addition, productivity in the non-commodity sectors increases at a slower rate than in the commodity sectors. While non-commodity or residentiary employment is affected by growth in export industries, the tendency for the relative share of export employment to decline will not adversely affect total employment.

Agricultural employment within the State is projected to decline in its share of total employment to 2.9 per cent by 1980. This is higher than the corresponding share in the multi-state area where agriculture is expected to comprise 1.5 per cent of total employment at that time. Viewed as a percentage of multi-state employment, agriculture in the State has increased steadily from 10.9 per cent in 1950 to an expected 15.7 per cent by 1980. Historically, agricultural production has played a less important role in the economy of the multi-state area than it does in that of the nation. In the State, the average annual decline of 3.0 per cent in agricultural employment between 1950 and 1970 is expected to be reduced significantly in the 1970's.

The relative share of mining in both the State and multi-state area is very small. In absolute terms, employment in the State is expected to remain at its 1960 level of almost 3,500. Activity in this sector is centered primarily in subregions I and III where employment is projected

to increase very slightly due to continued demand for construction materials within those areas.

SUMMARY

The implications of economic change in Maryland in relation to comprehensive State development planning may be summarized by examining the changing structural relationships within many of the State's subregions. In the Baltimore subregion, for example, our study shows that total civilian employment will grow at a relatively stable average annual growth rate between 1960 and 1980. However, the average annual growth rate for the manufacturing sector is projected to decline from the 1.6 per cent rate in the 1950-1960 period to less than 0.4 per cent in the 1970-1980 period. Manufacturing employment is expected to fall from 29.2 per cent of total employment in 1960 to 23.6 per cent of total employment in 1980. While this decline is being compensated for in other sectors of the subregion's economy, such as non-commodities which are expected to increase their share of total employment from 66.4 per cent in 1960 to 74.8 per cent in 1980, the precipative drop in the rate of growth of manufacturing employment and an absolute decline between 1960 and 1965 raises a number of questions as to the appropriate issues of development planning in the Baltimore subregion.

While the relative share of agricultural employment has declined significantly in all subregions of the State during the post-war decade, a significant slowdown in the rate of decline of the agricultural sector is expected. In all subregions of the State, a very definite leveling off in the number of employees leaving the agricultural sector is in evidence since 1965 and the projection for the period 1970-1980 shows a decline of only 1,100 workers for the entire State. While these projections are not suggestive of a revitalization of rural areas, they contribute to the hypothesis that the phenomenon of farm to city migration has begun to run its course.

The growth of employment in trade and services relates to an accommodation to large agglomerations of population which are spatially distributed within the urbanized centers of subregions I and III. In Services, the relative share of employment is particularly high in business and marketing services, research and development firms, local educational services, and engineering and scientific organizations in both subregions I and III. The average annual rate of growth for services of 4.5 per cent for the period 1960-1980 is the highest for all subregions of the State, as well as for the nation and multi-state area. This sector is also expected to account for 31.9 per cent of all employment in Subregion III by 1980.

The identification, therefore, of major structural changes in the economy of the State provides a vantage point from which we can begin to identify the relevant issues of comprehensive State development planning. It is expected that the data in this and other related reports in the State Development Planning Series will be utilized to develop a set of questions which must be posed in order to insure the most efficient utilization of State resources in the future.

Organization of Tables and Explanatory Notes

The tables that follow present industry employment data estimated for the years 1950, 1960, and 1965, and projected for 1970 and 1980 in each of the major employment sectors and for each of the two-digits SIC manufacturing industries. Although the data are shown only for major sectors and two-digit manufacturing industry groups, the basic data were developed and projected for 162 three-digit industry groups in manufacturing and the other sectors. Disclosure requirements prevented the publication of the three-digit results.

These tables provide for each sector and for each of the two-digit SIC manufacturing industries, a comparison of employment data for the nation, a multi-state area, and for Maryland and each of its six designated subregions. In addition, the organization of the tables makes it possible to examine: 1) each industry's employment growth rate, 2) each industry's share of total subregion employment and 3) each subregion's share of multi-state industry employment.

The tables in the following section present these same data but organizes them in a manner which facilitates comparisons among industries within each subregion of the State.

It should be noted that the employment data represent the number of jobs in each sector. The number of persons in the armed forces are excluded from the civilian employment and government sector data. The data is classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) with the exception of public education employees. This group of employees is included in the services sector (SIC 70-89) rather than in the government sector (SIC 91-93). It should be noted also that most of the employment in ordnance (SIC 19) has been placed in transportation equipment manufacturing (SIC 37) in order to avoid disclosure of employment totals for single firms.

In the statistical tables, the appearance of 0.0 should be taken to indicate an amount of employment below 50, while 0. indicates in most cases the absence of any employment and in a few instances that no employment was recorded.

AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	7597.0	5801.0	4632.0	4220.0	3190.0
MULTI-STATE	804.5	564.8	426.6	379.4	294.6
MARYLAND	87.7	63.7	54.8	47.0	46.1
SUBREGION 1	23.3	17.0	14.4	12.7	12.4
2	14.6	11.3	9.9	7.7	7.3
3	10.1	8.0	7.1	6.1	6.0
4	10.6	7.2	6.5	5.5	5.6
5	26.4	18.3	15.3	13.5	13.4
6	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-2.66	-3.13	-2.76	-4.40	-1.85
MULTI-STATE	-3.48	-3.90	-2.50	-5.46	-2.32
MARYLAND	-3.14	-3.01	-0.18	-2.98	-3.04
SUBREGION 1	-3.10	-2.86	-0.26	-3.27	-2.44
2	-2.55	-3.80	-0.45	-2.59	-5.01
3	-2.21	-2.72	-0.20	-2.46	-2.97
4	-3.82	-2.61	0.17	-1.92	-3.30
5	-3.62	-2.98	-0.08	-3.50	-2.45
6	-3.13	-2.89	-0.28	-3.95	-1.81

AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	12.7	8.7	6.4	5.3	3.4
MULTI-STATE	5.6	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.5
MARYLAND	9.9	5.9	4.7	3.6	2.9
SUBREGION 1	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
2	16.4	12.2	10.1	7.5	6.1
3	10.3	4.6	3.1	2.2	1.4
4	51.6	30.5	25.4	19.0	14.9
5	37.1	25.1	20.6	17.6	16.4
6	24.3	14.1	11.0	9.5	7.9

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	944.3	1027.1	1085.8	1112.3	1082.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	10.9	11.3	12.8	12.4	15.7
SUBREGION 1	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.2
2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5
3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0
4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.6
6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5

MINING (SIC 10-14)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	792.0	600.0	534.0	530.0	430.0
MULTI-STATE	286.9	121.1	101.1	92.1	61.1
MARYLAND	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.3
SUBREGION 1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
2	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.3
3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
4	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-2.74	-1.23	-2.07	-2.30	-0.15
MULTI-STATE	-8.26	-2.70	-4.02	-3.55	-1.85
MARYLAND	1.46	-2.81	2.57	-0.52	-5.04
SUBREGION 1	2.47	0.37	3.00	-0.95	1.70
2	-1.67	-12.39	-2.10	-1.86	-21.80
3	5.71	0.97	3.37	0.85	1.10
4	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	17.29	0.97	3.38	7.70	-5.34
6	21.00	0.66	3.37	6.21	-4.61

MINING (SIC 10-14)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
MULTI-STATE	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
MARYLAND	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
SUBREGION 1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
2	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
4	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	276.1	495.5	528.2	575.5	703.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	1.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	5.4
SUBREGION 1	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.6
2	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.5
3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.9
4	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

CONSTRUCTION (SIC 15-17)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	3240.0	3734.0	4015.0	4380.0	5900.0
MULTI-STATE	741.3	768.3	809.6	935.8	1183.6
MARYLAND	52.6	64.7	77.9	88.4	119.0
SUBREGION 1	35.7	40.5	43.6	46.4	54.7
2	2.8	3.8	4.9	5.9	8.6
3	10.3	16.6	24.7	30.3	48.3
4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.9
5	2.5	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.5
6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.43	1.61	3.02	1.46	1.76
MULTI-STATE	0.36	1.99	2.38	1.05	2.94
MARYLAND	2.08	3.18	3.01	3.79	2.57
SUBREGION 1	1.26	1.36	1.66	1.48	1.25
2	3.27	4.41	3.86	5.18	3.66
3	4.91	6.23	4.76	8.30	4.20
4	-2.45	4.92	4.55	5.37	4.48
5	0.98	3.92	1.26	3.87	3.97
6	-3.86	7.69	4.88	7.86	7.53

CONSTRUCTION (SIC 15-17)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.2
MULTI-STATE	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.1
MARYLAND	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.5
SUBREGION 1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
2	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.7	7.1
3	10.5	9.5	10.7	10.7	11.5
4	4.8	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.2
5	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.6
6	3.7	2.0	2.7	3.7	5.1

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	437.1	486.0	495.9	468.0	498.5
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	7.1	8.4	9.6	9.5	10.1
SUBREGION 1	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.6
2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
3	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.2	4.1
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

ORDNANCE (SIC 19)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	31.0	201.1	243.0	380.0	448.0
MULTI-STATE	7.1	30.0	14.0	29.1	33.0
MARYLAND	0.	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.1
SUBREGION 1	0.	4.7	0.9	1.1	2.0
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.1	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	20.56	6.57	1.66	3.86	9.35
MULTI-STATE	15.50	-0.30	1.27	-14.14	15.76
MARYLAND	0.00	-13.25	5.93	-27.35	3.58
SUBREGION 1	0.00	-13.59	6.21	-28.27	4.10
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	2.20	1.80	6.21	-1.65

ORDNANCE (SIC 19)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
MULTI-STATE	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
MARYLAND	0.	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
SUBREGION 1	0.	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.1	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	436.6	670.3	1735.7	1305.8	1357.6
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	0.	16.5	7.1	4.1	6.4
SUBREGION 1	0.	15.8	6.4	3.8	6.1
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.4	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3

FOOD (SIC 20)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1850.0	1666.4	1848.0	1988.0	2146.0
MULTI-STATE	405.7	334.6	360.0	366.9	396.2
MARYLAND	29.1	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.3
SUBREGION 1	21.6	22.5	21.4	20.8	20.7
2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
3	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0
4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
5	5.3	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.9
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-1.04	1.78	0.77	2.09	1.47
MULTI-STATE	-1.91	0.93	0.77	1.47	0.38
MARYLAND	2.06	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.10
SUBREGION 1	0.41	-0.76	-0.08	-0.99	-0.53
2	2.01	0.47	0.07	0.42	0.51
3	11.56	6.58	0.25	10.87	2.45
4	16.49	-1.08	-0.11	-3.96	1.89
5	5.87	0.55	0.02	1.01	0.09
6	11.32	0.	-0.18	-2.59	2.66

FOOD (SIC 20)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
MULTI-STATE	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
MARYLAND	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.2
SUBREGION 1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3
2	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8
3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
4	0.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.4
5	7.4	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.1
6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	456.0	498.0	513.3	541.8	541.6
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	7.2	10.6	9.9	9.7	8.9
SUBREGION 1	5.3	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.2
2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	1.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TOBACCO (SIC 21)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	107.0	101.4	93.0	91.0	88.0
MULTI-STATE	39.0	34.0	31.0	28.0	23.9
MARYLAND	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SUBREGION 1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-0.54	-1.08	-0.33	-1.71	-0.43
MULTI-STATE	-1.36	-1.92	-1.57	-1.83	-2.02
MARYLAND	-4.84	-0.32	-2.15	1.03	-1.65
SUBREGION 1	-1.46	-0.32	-2.15	1.03	-1.65
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TOBACCO (SIC 21)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
MARYLAND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBREGION 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	274.4	298.2	300.0	325.0	368.2
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
SUBREGION 1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

TEXTILES (SIC 22)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1297.4	1001.0	987.0	929.0	853.0
MULTI-STATE	293.5	199.4	186.3	170.7	141.9
MARYLAND	8.9	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.9
SUBREGION 1	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0
2	6.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-2.56	-0.74	-0.85	-0.28	-1.20
MULTI-STATE	-3.79	-1.54	-1.83	-1.35	-1.73
MARYLAND	-5.44	-7.73	-1.71	-11.92	-3.35
SUBREGION 1	-4.05	0.52	-3.42	5.19	-3.95
2	-6.00	-14.90	1.03	-28.01	0.59
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	-1.38	1.02	-1.44	16.30	-12.26
6	-2.81	0.73	-2.34	13.54	-10.63

TEXTILES (SIC 22)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9
MULTI-STATE	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7
MARYLAND	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
SUBREGION 1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
2	7.5	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.5

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	442.0	502.0	529.8	544.2	601.1
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
SUBREGION 1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
2	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

APPAREL (SIC 23)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1242.0	1333.5	1453.0	1510.0	1676.0
MULTI-STATE	637.6	586.4	579.0	568.6	563.8
MARYLAND	25.5	22.9	23.2	21.5	18.0
SUBREGION 1	19.8	16.6	16.5	15.0	11.5
2	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.4
3	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.2
6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	0.71	1.25	1.05	1.73	0.77
MULTI-STATE	-0.83	-0.31	-0.08	-0.25	-0.36
MARYLAND	-1.06	-0.61	-1.77	0.26	-1.47
SUBREGION 1	-1.73	-1.04	-2.66	-0.18	-1.89
2	0.03	3.09	3.01	4.52	1.68
3	0.00	2.26	1.84	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	1.08	-1.31	-3.29	-0.20	-2.39
6	8.69	-4.21	-21.12	-6.15	-2.23

APPAREL (SIC 23)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
MULTI-STATE	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9
MARYLAND	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1
SUBREGION 1	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3
2	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7
3	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.6
6	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.1

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	194.8	227.4	250.9	265.6	297.3
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.2
SUBREGION 1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0
2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
3	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

LUMBER (SIC 24)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	835.1	622.2	715.0	606.0	588.0
MULTI-STATE	92.3	65.9	77.9	73.6	68.9
MARYLAND	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.6
SUBREGION 1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
5	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-2.90	-0.26	-0.30	2.82	-3.25
MULTI-STATE	-3.31	1.11	-0.66	3.40	-1.13
MARYLAND	-1.28	-2.43	-1.09	-3.73	-1.11
SUBREGION 1	-0.33	-2.47	-1.29	-3.29	-1.64
2	-2.61	-2.45	-0.77	-4.15	-0.73
3	11.20	2.30	0.22	-1.07	5.79
4	7.05	-5.20	-1.62	-5.11	-5.28
5	-3.98	-2.42	-1.17	-3.50	-1.34
6	0.	-0.21	-0.22	0.00	0.00

LUMBER (SIC 24)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6
MULTI-STATE	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
MARYLAND	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
SUBREGION 1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7
5	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4
6	0.4	0.3	0.	0.3	0.2

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	904.8	944.2	917.8	823.4	853.4
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.3	7.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
SUBREGION 1	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
5	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
6	0.1	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1

FURNITURE (SIC 25)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	376.4	380.4	461.0	464.0	532.0
MULTI-STATE	86.0	82.0	100.0	100.8	103.8
MARYLAND	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.9
SUBREGION 1	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.4	2.9
2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	0.11	2.01	1.38	3.92	0.13
MULTI-STATE	-0.48	2.09	0.29	4.05	0.16
MARYLAND	1.66	-2.30	-1.11	-0.99	-3.59
SUBREGION 1	1.48	-3.28	-1.63	-1.93	-4.62
2	2.44	3.26	0.77	6.62	0.
3	4.14	-0.17	-0.23	2.13	-2.41
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	5.15	4.50	0.97	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FURNITURE (SIC 25)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
MULTI-STATE	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
MARYLAND	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
SUBREGION 1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	437.7	463.9	461.0	460.3	512.5
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	5.4	6.7	5.2	4.3	3.7
SUBREGION 1	4.8	5.8	4.3	3.4	2.8
2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PULP AND PAPER (SIC 26)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	501.3	649.5	679.0	790.0	998.0
MULTI-STATE	124.6	143.3	142.2	151.8	172.5
MARYLAND	5.1	8.4	8.8	9.7	10.5
SUBREGION 1	3.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.2
2	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6
3	0.	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	2.62	1.98	2.36	0.89	3.07
MULTI-STATE	1.41	0.58	1.29	-0.15	1.32
MARYLAND	5.03	1.50	0.76	0.93	2.07
SUBREGION 1	5.70	1.40	0.71	0.90	1.89
2	3.04	1.03	0.53	-0.53	2.61
3	0.00	8.42	2.92	15.97	1.36
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	8.45	2.92	0.00	0.00
6	2.32	2.22	1.11	5.78	-1.23

PULP AND PAPER (SIC 26)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
MULTI-STATE	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
MARYLAND	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
SUBREGION 1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
2	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2
3	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.1
6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	402.3	453.2	477.5	520.4	578.6
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
SUBREGION 1	2.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2
2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
3	0.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (SIC 27)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	773.2	986.7	1115.0	1163.0	1441.0
MULTI-STATE	253.2	301.5	328.6	326.5	391.2
MARYLAND	10.4	13.7	16.8	18.3	21.4
SUBREGION 1	9.1	10.8	12.2	13.1	15.1
2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
3	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.1
4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4
6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	2.47	1.66	2.17	2.48	0.85
MULTI-STATE	1.76	0.80	1.82	1.74	-0.13
MARYLAND	2.78	2.93	1.61	4.20	1.67
SUBREGION 1	1.76	1.95	1.40	2.43	1.46
2	5.53	2.69	2.16	2.75	2.64
3	11.76	9.06	2.21	16.17	2.39
4	-2.36	8.35	4.49	30.92	-10.32
5	9.29	5.05	1.66	7.03	3.10
6	1.39	8.01	3.55	26.39	-7.70

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (SIC 27)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
MULTI-STATE	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
MARYLAND	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
SUBREGION 1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7
4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
5	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	305.4	327.3	339.3	356.2	368.4
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.5
SUBREGION 1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9
2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHEMICALS (SIC 28)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	661.5	895.4	966.0	1094.0	1323.0
MULTI-STATE	223.8	263.4	270.2	286.9	325.2
MARYLAND	14.1	15.0	18.7	19.9	20.3
SUBREGION 1	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.4
2	0.3	0.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.8
4	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.07	2.02	1.92	1.53	2.52
MULTI-STATE	1.64	0.86	1.26	0.51	1.21
MARYLAND	0.60	2.88	0.20	4.53	1.24
SUBREGION 1	0.19	0.01	0.05	-0.21	0.23
2	-3.45	34.88	0.37	78.22	2.07
3	6.88	5.67	1.73	8.14	3.26
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	2.73	-3.31	-1.51	-8.86	2.56
6	14.87	16.55	-0.51	24.45	9.14

CHEMICALS (SIC 28)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
MULTI-STATE	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
MARYLAND	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3
SUBREGION 1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
2	0.3	0.2	3.3	3.5	3.1
3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
4	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
6	0.6	1.9	5.5	8.1	6.5

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	295.6	339.9	357.5	381.3	406.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.3	5.7	6.9	6.9	6.2
SUBREGION 1	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.1
2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
4	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SIC 29)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	225.2	229.7	195.0	191.0	187.0
MULTI-STATE	50.2	42.8	32.9	30.2	28.0
MARYLAND	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
SUBREGION 1	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
2	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	0.20	-1.83	-0.21	-3.22	-0.41
MULTI-STATE	-1.58	-3.43	-0.75	-5.13	-1.70
MARYLAND	-7.47	-4.06	-1.47	-4.09	-4.02
SUBREGION 1	-8.09	-4.59	-1.69	-5.00	-4.19
2	0.00	4.81	0.	0.00	0.00
3	24.96	0.89	0.	9.00	-6.62
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SIC 29)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
MARYLAND	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
SUBREGION 1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	448.6	536.7	592.7	632.5	667.9
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3
SUBREGION 1	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9
2	0.	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS (SIC 30)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	321.2	410.6	497.0	529.0	676.0
MULTI-STATE	49.4	61.6	77.5	79.9	102.0
MARYLAND	5.4	9.1	11.3	13.4	17.1
SUBREGION 1	2.9	6.2	8.3	10.4	13.9
2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	2.49	2.57	2.48	3.89	1.26
MULTI-STATE	2.23	2.64	2.47	4.70	0.61
MARYLAND	5.30	3.91	2.49	4.42	3.41
SUBREGION 1	8.06	5.23	2.97	5.86	4.61
2	1.43	1.62	0.80	2.40	0.84
3	43.00	-11.32	0.00	-6.90	-15.53
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	-5.36	0.00	0.00	-15.12	0.00

RUBBER AND PLASTICS (SIC 30)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
MARYLAND	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
SUBREGION 1	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
2	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6
3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	650.2	666.6	641.3	662.1	662.7
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	11.0	14.8	14.6	16.7	16.8
SUBREGION 1	5.8	10.1	10.7	13.0	13.7
2	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.1
3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.	0.

LEATHER PRODUCTS (SIC 31)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	408.0	392.7	376.0	395.0	392.0
MULTI-STATE	123.2	114.8	105.5	107.3	105.1
MARYLAND	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.4
SUBREGION 1	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-0.38	0.06	-0.08	-0.87	0.99
MULTI-STATE	-0.70	-0.67	-0.21	-1.68	0.34
MARYLAND	-3.00	-2.61	-3.62	-4.18	-1.02
SUBREGION 1	-3.88	-4.36	-5.75	-6.66	-1.99
2	-0.88	0.04	-1.53	-0.13	0.22
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

LEATHER PRODUCTS (SIC 31)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
MULTI-STATE	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
MARYLAND	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
SUBREGION 1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	331.2	342.1	356.4	368.1	373.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.3
SUBREGION 1	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6
2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

STONE, CLAY, GLASS (SIC 32)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	565.0	600.5	662.0	713.0	796.0
MULTI-STATE	175.4	156.5	163.8	148.4	144.4
MARYLAND	7.5	9.6	10.4	11.2	12.4
SUBREGION 1	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.2
2	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.4
3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	0.61	1.73	1.11	1.97	1.50
MULTI-STATE	-1.13	-0.53	-0.27	0.92	-1.96
MARYLAND	2.59	1.49	1.06	1.54	1.44
SUBREGION 1	1.78	0.63	0.41	0.05	1.23
2	4.81	3.37	2.00	4.48	2.26
3	4.25	3.10	2.41	4.00	2.20
4	10.84	5.24	4.33	18.95	-6.89
5	-0.95	-1.18	-1.99	2.24	-4.48
6	21.01	1.91	1.95	-0.20	4.06

STONE, CLAY, GLASS (SIC 32)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
MULTI-STATE	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
MARYLAND	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
SUBREGION 1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
2	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8
3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	322.1	383.7	404.2	480.5	551.2
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.3	6.2	6.3	7.5	8.6
SUBREGION 1	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.0
2	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4
3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

PRIMARY METALS (SIC 33)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION		1288.1	1224.1	1337.0	1280.0	1274.0
MULTI-STATE		450.1	402.2	425.1	393.1	401.6
MARYLAND		31.1	44.9	43.5	45.7	45.7
SUBREGION	1	30.6	44.5	43.2	45.4	45.4
	2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	3	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.
	4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	5	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
	6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION		-0.51	0.45	-0.05	1.78	-0.87
MULTI-STATE		-1.12	-0.23	0.21	1.11	-1.55
MARYLAND		3.73	0.18	-0.00	-0.61	0.98
SUBREGION	1	3.82	0.19	0.00	-0.61	1.00
	2	-3.73	-1.28	-1.98	3.14	-5.51
	3	-36.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5	0.00	2.31	0.	0.00	0.00
	6	-1.42	-0.80	0.	0.00	0.00

PRIMARY METALS (SIC 33)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
MULTI-STATE	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1
MARYLAND	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	2.9
SUBREGION 1	5.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.0
2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
3	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
6	0.1	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	286.2	304.4	314.5	325.6	317.2
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.9	11.2	10.2	11.6	11.4
SUBREGION 1	6.8	11.1	10.2	11.5	11.3
2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0

FABRICATED METALS (SIC 34)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1014.0	1128.2	1315.0	1403.0	1688.0
MULTI-STATE	233.2	232.8	243.8	240.0	257.4
MARYLAND	15.8	15.1	14.5	14.5	13.6
SUBREGION 1	14.9	13.2	12.1	11.8	10.2
2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
3	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.7
4	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.07	2.20	1.87	3.11	1.30
MULTI-STATE	-0.02	0.31	0.70	0.93	-0.31
MARYLAND	-0.45	-0.40	-0.66	-0.81	0.00
SUBREGION 1	-1.20	-1.10	-1.48	-1.78	-0.42
2	8.47	2.41	1.91	4.98	-0.09
3	26.78	7.14	4.18	10.03	4.32
4	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	3.49	0.70	-0.69	0.03	1.36
6	-8.76	-6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00

FABRICATED METALS (SIC 34)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
MULTI-STATE	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
MARYLAND	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
SUBREGION 1	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.1
2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
4	0.4	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	434.8	484.6	539.4	584.6	655.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.3
SUBREGION 1	6.4	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.0
2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
4	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.

NONELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 35)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1250.0	1470.2	1841.0	1764.0	1978.0
MULTI-STATE	259.6	295.2	342.1	343.1	359.0
MARYLAND	9.5	11.7	13.7	14.3	15.2
SUBREGION 1	8.1	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.7
2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0
3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
6	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.64	1.84	1.15	4.60	-0.85
MULTI-STATE	1.29	1.52	0.45	2.99	0.06
MARYLAND	2.10	2.06	0.61	3.22	0.91
SUBREGION 1	1.63	1.61	0.48	2.71	0.52
2	0.38	5.54	1.36	8.12	3.01
3	14.50	1.03	0.31	1.61	0.46
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	7.10	3.07	0.86	2.43	3.71
6	-100.00	3.24	0.99	12.30	-5.09

NONELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 35)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1
MULTI-STATE	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
MARYLAND	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
SUBREGION 1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
6	0.	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	481.5	498.0	538.1	514.1	551.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
SUBREGION 1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 36)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1024.3	1457.8	1701.0	2172.0	2832.0
MULTI-STATE	262.1	327.1	361.4	400.7	510.0
MARYLAND	8.5	14.5	11.7	14.6	14.4
SUBREGION 1	8.0	10.7	8.3	11.6	12.0
2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
3	0.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	0.	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.59	4.07	2.69	3.13	5.01
MULTI-STATE	2.24	2.05	2.44	2.01	2.09
MARYLAND	5.49	0.07	-0.12	-4.20	4.54
SUBREGION 1	2.98	0.81	0.32	-4.95	6.93
2	15.41	-9.04	-10.43	-8.60	-9.47
3	21.78	-3.10	-4.00	-2.96	-3.25
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	1.68	0.90	2.13	1.24
6	0.00	6.91	3.18	10.10	3.82

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 36)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0
MULTI-STATE	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
MARYLAND	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
SUBREGION 1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3
2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.	2.2	3.4	3.9	4.6

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	390.8	445.7	470.7	542.1	555.3
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	3.2	4.4	3.2	3.6	2.8
SUBREGION 1	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.3
2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (SIC 37)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	1307.0	1577.0	1791.0	2200.0	2744.0
MULTI-STATE	180.2	199.4	236.7	251.9	306.5
MARYLAND	28.0	33.5	33.4	38.5	43.6
SUBREGION 1	21.5	26.0	25.5	29.1	32.5
2	5.4	3.7	4.4	5.5	6.6
3	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5
4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
5	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.90	3.39	2.23	2.58	4.20
MULTI-STATE	1.02	2.36	1.98	3.49	1.25
MARYLAND	1.80	1.41	1.25	-0.04	2.88
SUBREGION 1	1.92	1.14	1.09	-0.40	2.70
2	-3.60	3.86	1.85	3.28	4.45
3	7.36	3.09	2.78	4.27	1.92
4	10.95	3.82	8.54	2.36	5.31
5	21.98	-0.43	-2.62	-3.56	2.79
6	19.16	-3.79	-0.08	-8.10	0.73

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (SIC 37)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
MULTI-STATE	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
MARYLAND	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
SUBREGION 1	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
2	6.1	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.5
3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.6
5	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0
6	1.7	7.7	4.8	4.7	4.0

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	725.3	790.9	756.7	873.4	895.3
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	15.5	16.8	14.1	15.3	14.2
SUBREGION 1	11.9	13.0	10.8	11.6	10.6
2	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1
3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2

INSTRUMENTS (SIC 38)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	258.0	351.3	396.0	480.0	644.0
MULTI-STATE	116.3	138.3	150.5	161.2	191.0
MARYLAND	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
SUBREGION 1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
4	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.13	3.17	2.98	2.42	3.92
MULTI-STATE	1.75	1.54	1.71	1.71	1.38
MARYLAND	5.03	0.47	0.33	-0.59	1.54
SUBREGION 1	0.88	-0.66	-0.77	-3.15	1.89
2	43.54	-0.34	-0.43	-3.39	2.80
3	6.30	3.87	2.48	6.11	1.68
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	13.87	4.03	2.71	24.82	-13.30
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INSTRUMENTS (SIC 38)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
MULTI-STATE	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
MARYLAND	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SUBREGION 1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
4	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	221.8	254.0	263.1	297.8	337.2
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
SUBREGION 1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
4	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING (SIC 39)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	413.1	388.0	458.0	428.0	476.0
MULTI-STATE	142.5	128.5	147.3	129.7	142.5
MARYLAND	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.8
SUBREGION 1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.2
2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.2	0.0	0.	0.	0.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-0.62	0.99	1.07	3.37	-1.35
MULTI-STATE	-1.03	0.09	0.95	2.77	-2.51
MARYLAND	-2.05	1.63	1.28	2.24	1.03
SUBREGION 1	-0.92	2.33	1.64	3.67	1.00
2	0.15	0.11	0.09	-1.47	1.72
3	15.97	5.43	3.03	8.67	2.29
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	-9.06	1.25	0.97	3.30	-0.76
6	-15.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING (SIC 39)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
MULTI-STATE	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
MARYLAND	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
SUBREGION 1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	1.6	0.2	0.	0.	0.

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	289.9	301.9	310.9	330.0	334.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.4
SUBREGION 1	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3
2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.

MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION		15748.8	17067.7	19129.0	20570.0	23780.0
MULTI-STATE		4205.0	4139.7	4375.8	4388.3	4767.9
MARYLAND		221.2	264.3	263.8	278.3	288.4
SUBREGION	1	175.1	205.0	198.6	208.7	213.5
	2	27.2	26.2	28.8	31.6	35.4
	3	3.5	10.1	12.9	14.1	16.2
	4	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6
	5	13.4	18.6	19.0	19.1	18.1
	6	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION		0.81	1.88	1.46	2.31	1.46
MULTI-STATE		-0.16	0.58	0.83	1.12	0.06
MARYLAND		1.79	0.52	0.36	-0.03	1.08
SUBREGION	1	1.59	0.18	0.23	-0.63	1.00
	2	-0.39	1.89	1.15	1.93	1.85
	3	11.31	3.39	1.40	5.07	1.73
	4	8.84	-1.08	2.49	-2.80	0.67
	5	3.33	0.23	-0.51	0.40	0.06
	6	7.91	1.99	-0.04	1.84	2.14

MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	26.4	25.6	26.5	25.7	25.1
MULTI-STATE	29.0	27.3	27.2	25.4	24.7
MARYLAND	25.0	24.5	22.4	21.6	18.3
SUBREGION 1	29.5	29.2	27.0	26.7	23.6
2	30.5	28.3	29.5	30.9	29.5
3	3.5	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.9
4	2.9	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2
5	18.9	25.6	25.6	24.8	22.2
6	12.7	21.7	22.6	23.9	20.2

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	374.5	412.3	437.2	468.7	498.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	5.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0
SUBREGION 1	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.5
2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-PUBLIC UTILITIES (SIC 40-49)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	4247.0	4267.4	4178.0	3820.0	3770.0
MULTI-STATE	1125.8	1061.9	1020.4	1034.0	1030.5
MARYLAND	73.0	73.6	75.0	75.2	84.3
SUBREGION 1	56.8	55.2	54.9	53.5	56.4
2	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.4	10.6
3	3.8	4.9	6.4	7.8	11.2
4	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
5	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.4
6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	0.05	-1.10	-0.13	-0.42	-1.78
MULTI-STATE	-0.58	-0.27	-0.03	-0.79	0.27
MARYLAND	0.07	0.21	1.15	0.38	0.05
SUBREGION 1	-0.29	-0.30	0.53	-0.10	-0.50
2	-0.71	-0.09	2.37	-0.40	0.23
3	2.58	4.78	3.71	5.55	4.01
4	12.15	-0.23	1.80	-1.12	0.67
5	2.95	2.19	0.98	3.23	1.16
6	2.07	-6.70	-0.87	-4.82	-8.54

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-PUBLIC UTILITIES (SIC 40-49)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	7.1	6.4	5.8	4.8	4.0
MULTI-STATE	7.8	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.3
MARYLAND	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.3
SUBREGION 1	9.6	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.2
2	10.2	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.8
3	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
4	1.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.3
5	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.4
6	5.7	5.5	4.1	2.5	1.9

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	377.2	401.9	409.4	369.4	365.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.2
SUBREGION 1	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5
2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	3090.7	3432.0	3667.0	4075.0	4666.7
MULTI-STATE	843.0	833.4	854.6	912.9	938.5
MARYLAND	37.4	45.0	52.6	63.4	85.0
SUBREGION 1	28.8	35.8	39.4	45.8	60.0
2	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.6
3	0.8	2.9	6.0	9.2	15.2
4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4
5	5.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4
6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.05	1.73	1.37	1.33	2.13
MULTI-STATE	-0.11	0.92	0.28	0.50	1.33
MARYLAND	1.86	3.51	2.97	3.19	3.82
SUBREGION 1	2.20	2.49	2.72	1.91	3.08
2	3.75	3.59	2.20	3.58	3.60
3	13.06	12.29	5.10	15.65	9.03
4	0.43	8.66	2.35	6.92	10.44
5	-6.00	1.34	0.61	2.06	0.64
6	4.14	0.	2.92	0.	0.

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
MULTI-STATE	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9
MARYLAND	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4
SUBREGION 1	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6
2	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8
3	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.6
4	2.3	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.9
5	7.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2
6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	366.6	411.8	429.1	446.4	497.3
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	4.4	5.4	6.2	6.9	9.1
SUBREGION 1	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.4
2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
3	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	8707.8	9638.1	10253.0	11415.0	12813.3
MULTI-STATE	2063.2	2108.0	2167.0	2317.1	2395.5
MARYLAND	134.0	174.0	200.6	229.3	282.7
SUBREGION 1	98.2	112.7	120.6	128.8	148.2
2	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.9	16.8
3	13.2	34.6	49.8	66.5	93.3
4	1.7	3.4	4.1	5.2	7.7
5	7.5	8.7	10.0	11.5	13.8
6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.02	1.71	1.16	1.24	2.17
MULTI-STATE	0.22	0.95	0.33	0.55	1.35
MARYLAND	2.65	2.80	2.12	2.89	2.71
SUBREGION 1	1.39	1.34	1.41	1.36	1.32
2	0.81	1.45	1.21	1.36	1.55
3	10.12	6.75	3.44	7.56	5.95
4	7.18	4.34	4.00	3.82	4.87
5	1.50	2.83	1.84	2.82	2.83
6	1.26	3.51	1.91	6.23	0.85

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.5
MULTI-STATE	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.4	12.4
MARYLAND	15.2	16.1	17.0	17.8	17.9
SUBREGION 1	16.5	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.4
2	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.0
3	13.5	19.9	21.6	23.4	22.3
4	8.3	14.5	16.0	18.0	20.5
5	10.5	11.9	13.5	14.9	16.9
6	13.6	12.3	15.8	15.6	16.0

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	422.1	457.2	473.1	492.6	534.9
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.5	8.3	9.3	9.9	11.8
SUBREGION 1	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.2
2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
3	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.9
4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	2030.6	2934.1	3306.0	3610.0	4760.0
MULTI-STATE	640.1	828.6	887.8	935.5	1148.7
MARYLAND	35.9	50.7	60.5	71.5	94.1
SUBREGION 1	27.9	36.7	40.0	43.8	52.1
2	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.7
3	4.1	8.6	14.4	20.8	33.1
4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8
6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.75	2.09	2.80	2.42	1.77
MULTI-STATE	2.61	1.22	2.07	1.39	1.05
MARYLAND	3.51	3.49	2.78	3.58	3.41
SUBREGION 1	2.78	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.83
2	3.34	2.50	3.92	3.71	1.30
3	7.69	9.23	4.76	10.86	7.63
4	3.42	1.34	2.26	0.	2.71
5	3.10	3.19	0.74	2.02	4.36
6	3.42	0.	2.54	-3.04	3.13

FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.0
MULTI-STATE	4.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.9
MARYLAND	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.0
SUBREGION 1	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
2	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.9
3	4.2	4.9	6.2	7.3	7.9
4	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
5	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.4
6	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.5

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	317.2	354.1	372.4	385.9	414.4
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.2
SUBREGION 1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5
2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
3	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SERVICES (SIC 70-89)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	10023.0	13861.7	16160.0	19350.0	24530.0
MULTI-STATE	2613.4	3379.3	3827.2	4377.0	5218.1
MARYLAND	154.1	223.5	256.1	295.0	403.2
SUBREGION 1	100.0	131.0	147.2	165.0	215.7
2	12.5	16.0	16.8	18.0	21.8
3	26.9	54.8	68.3	85.4	133.6
4	2.5	4.9	5.8	7.2	10.1
5	10.0	13.4	14.4	15.5	17.0
6	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.30	3.39	2.40	3.12	3.67
MULTI-STATE	2.60	2.62	1.77	2.52	2.72
MARYLAND	3.78	2.82	3.17	2.76	2.87
SUBREGION 1	2.74	2.34	2.71	2.36	2.31
2	2.53	1.16	1.93	0.92	1.40
3	7.37	4.55	4.58	4.52	4.57
4	6.72	4.00	3.46	3.54	4.47
5	2.96	1.46	0.95	1.43	1.50
6	4.37	1.32	2.41	0.98	1.65

SERVICES (SIC 70-89)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	16.8	20.8	22.4	24.2	25.9
MULTI-STATE	18.0	22.3	23.8	25.3	27.0
MARYLAND	17.4	20.7	21.7	22.9	25.5
SUBREGION 1	16.8	18.6	20.0	21.1	23.9
2	14.0	17.3	17.2	17.6	18.2
3	27.5	31.5	29.6	30.1	31.9
4	12.4	20.8	22.7	24.9	27.0
5	14.1	18.4	19.4	20.2	20.9
6	20.2	24.7	24.7	25.5	27.4

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	383.5	410.2	422.2	442.1	470.1
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.7
SUBREGION 1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1
2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
3	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.6
4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	4270.0	5343.0	6305.0	8030.0	10840.0
MULTI-STATE	1168.7	1354.7	1628.4	1919.5	2283.6
MARYLAND	84.3	116.3	133.1	139.1	173.0
SUBREGION 1	46.9	67.3	75.3	76.7	89.1
2	6.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	10.0
3	24.6	32.9	40.0	42.8	60.2
4	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.9
5	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.9
6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.9

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	2.27	4.16	3.05	3.37	4.96
MULTI-STATE	1.49	3.55	1.75	3.75	3.34
MARYLAND	3.26	1.81	2.20	2.74	0.89
SUBREGION 1	3.68	1.31	1.51	2.26	0.37
2	2.07	1.34	1.69	1.32	1.35
3	2.94	2.67	3.49	4.02	1.34
4	2.67	4.38	2.21	4.83	3.93
5	2.94	1.21	1.30	1.01	1.41
6	1.56	0.99	2.70	0.87	1.12

GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	7.1	8.0	8.7	10.0	11.4
MULTI-STATE	8.1	8.9	10.1	11.1	11.8
MARYLAND	9.5	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.0
SUBREGION 1	7.9	9.6	10.2	9.8	9.9
2	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3
3	25.2	18.9	17.4	15.1	14.4
4	13.6	15.5	18.0	19.3	18.5
5	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
6	15.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	16.0

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	365.4	394.4	387.2	418.3	474.7
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	7.2	8.6	8.2	7.2	7.6
SUBREGION 1	4.0	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.9
2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

COMMODITIES

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	24137.8	23468.7	24295.0	25320.0	27400.0
MULTI-STATE	5296.4	4825.6	4903.5	4859.8	5123.6
MARYLAND	311.8	331.4	321.9	327.8	337.8
SUBREGION 1	199.3	223.1	214.1	222.6	227.6
2	43.4	38.8	39.9	39.6	43.0
3	13.9	18.9	20.8	21.0	23.3
4	11.2	8.5	7.7	6.7	7.2
5	39.9	37.0	34.4	32.6	31.6
6	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	-0.28	0.76	0.79	0.69	0.83
MULTI-STATE	-0.93	0.07	0.53	0.32	-0.18
MARYLAND	0.61	-0.11	0.30	-0.58	0.36
SUBREGION 1	1.13	-0.02	0.22	-0.82	0.78
2	-1.12	0.20	0.83	0.57	-0.16
3	3.07	1.07	1.05	1.95	0.20
4	-2.64	-2.35	0.64	-2.07	-2.64
5	-0.75	-1.24	-0.32	-1.44	-1.04
6	2.08	0.32	-0.05	-0.18	0.82

COMMODITIES

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	40.4	35.2	33.7	31.6	28.9
MULTI-STATE	36.5	31.8	30.5	28.1	26.5
MARYLAND	35.3	30.7	27.3	25.4	21.4
SUBREGION 1	33.6	31.8	29.1	28.4	25.2
2	48.6	41.9	40.8	38.8	35.8
3	14.3	10.8	9.0	7.4	5.6
4	54.5	36.4	30.1	23.3	19.1
5	56.0	50.8	46.3	42.4	38.8
6	37.2	36.4	34.2	33.9	28.7

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	455.7	486.3	495.5	521.0	534.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6
SUBREGION 1	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4
2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

NONCOMMODITIES

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	35609.1	43210.3	47884.0	54680.0	67280.0
MULTI-STATE	9195.5	10334.2	11195.0	12431.8	14198.5
MARYLAND	571.5	747.7	855.8	962.1	1241.4
SUBREGION 1	394.4	479.3	521.0	560.1	676.1
2	45.9	53.7	57.8	62.5	77.1
3	83.7	155.2	209.6	262.8	395.0
4	9.3	14.9	17.9	22.2	30.4
5	31.3	35.8	39.9	44.3	49.9
6	6.9	8.8	9.6	10.1	12.9

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.95	2.38	2.10	2.08	2.69
MULTI-STATE	1.17	1.87	1.34	1.61	2.12
MARYLAND	2.72	2.55	2.58	2.74	2.37
SUBREGION 1	1.97	1.57	1.90	1.68	1.46
2	1.59	1.53	2.11	1.47	1.58
3	6.37	5.41	4.16	6.20	4.63
4	4.81	4.05	3.18	3.69	4.42
5	1.36	2.14	1.21	2.18	2.10
6	2.44	1.39	2.43	1.68	1.09

NONCOMMODITIES

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	59.6	64.8	66.3	68.3	71.1
MULTI-STATE	63.5	68.2	69.5	71.9	73.5
MARYLAND	64.7	69.3	72.7	74.6	78.6
SUBREGION 1	66.4	68.2	70.9	71.6	74.8
2	51.4	58.1	59.2	61.2	64.2
3	85.7	89.2	91.0	92.6	94.4
4	45.5	63.6	69.9	76.7	80.9
5	44.0	49.2	53.7	57.6	61.2
6	62.8	63.6	65.8	66.1	71.3

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	387.2	418.1	427.7	439.8	473.9
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.2	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.7
SUBREGION 1	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8
2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
3	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.8
4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	59746.9	66679.0	72179.0	80000.0	94680.0
MULTI-STATE	14491.9	15159.8	16098.5	17291.6	19322.1
MARYLAND	883.3	1079.1	1177.7	1289.9	1579.3
SUBREGION 1	593.7	702.4	735.1	782.7	903.7
2	89.3	92.5	97.7	102.1	120.1
3	97.6	174.1	230.4	283.9	418.3
4	20.5	23.5	25.6	29.0	37.6
5	71.2	72.8	74.3	76.9	81.5
6	11.0	13.9	14.6	15.3	18.1

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.10	1.84	1.70	1.60	2.08
MULTI-STATE	0.45	1.32	1.12	1.21	1.44
MARYLAND	2.02	1.80	2.04	1.76	1.84
SUBREGION 1	1.70	1.09	1.45	0.91	1.26
2	0.36	0.99	1.63	1.10	0.88
3	5.95	5.01	3.95	5.77	4.26
4	1.37	2.12	2.64	1.74	2.50
5	0.23	0.55	0.59	0.41	0.70
6	2.31	1.01	1.65	1.02	1.00

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT				
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
NATION	412.3	439.8	448.4	462.7	490.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARYLAND	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.2
SUBREGION 1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.2
4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Employment by Subregion

SUBREGION 1 - BALTIMORE REGION

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	23.3	17.0	14.4	12.7	12.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	35.7	40.5	43.6	46.4	54.7
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	4.7	0.9	1.1	2.0
(20)	FOOD	21.6	22.5	21.4	20.8	20.7
(21)	TOBACCO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(22)	TEXTILES	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0
(23)	APPAREL	19.8	16.6	16.5	15.0	11.5
(24)	LUMBER	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
(25)	FURNITURE	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.4	2.9
(26)	PULP - PAPER	3.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	9.1	10.8	12.2	13.1	15.1
(28)	CHEMICALS	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.4
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	2.9	6.2	8.3	10.4	13.9
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.2
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	30.6	44.5	43.2	45.4	45.4
(34)	FABR. METALS	14.9	13.2	12.1	11.8	10.2
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	8.1	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.7
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	8.0	10.7	8.3	11.6	12.0
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	21.5	26.0	25.5	29.1	32.5
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.2
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	175.1	205.0	198.6	208.7	213.5
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	56.8	55.2	54.9	53.5	56.4
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	28.8	35.8	39.4	45.8	60.0
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	98.2	112.7	120.6	128.8	148.2
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	27.9	36.7	40.0	43.8	52.1
(70-89)	SERVICES	100.0	131.0	147.2	165.0	215.7
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	46.9	67.3	75.3	76.7	89.1
	TOTAL	593.7	702.4	735.1	782.7	903.7

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 1 - BALTIMORE REGION

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
(20)	FOOD	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3
(21)	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(22)	TEXTILES	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
(23)	APPAREL	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3
(24)	LUMBER	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
(25)	FURNITURE	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
(28)	CHEMICALS	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	5.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.1
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	29.5	29.2	27.0	26.7	23.6
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	9.6	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.2
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	4.9 / 21.6	5.1 / 21.1	5.4 / 21.3	5.9 / 22.6	6.6 / 23.
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	16.5	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.4
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
(70-89)	SERVICES	16.8	18.6	20.0	21.1	23.9
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	7.9	9.6	10.2	9.8	9.9
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 1 - BALTIMORE REGION

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.2
(10-14)	MINING	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.6
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.6
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	15.8	6.4	3.8	6.1
(20)	FOOD	5.3	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.2
(21)	TOBACCO	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(22)	TEXTILES	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
(23)	APPAREL	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0
(24)	LUMBER	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
(25)	FURNITURE	4.8	5.8	4.3	3.4	2.8
(26)	PULP - PAPER	2.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9
(28)	CHEMICALS	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.1
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	5.8	10.1	10.7	13.0	13.7
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.0
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	6.8	11.1	10.2	11.5	11.3
(34)	FABR. METALS	6.4	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.0
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.3
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	11.9	13.0	10.8	11.6	10.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.5
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.2
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5
(70-89)	SERVICES	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	4.0	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.9
	TOTAL	4.1	4.6	-0.	4.5	4.7

SUBREGION 2 - WESTERN MARYLAND

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	14.6	11.3	9.9	7.7	7.3
(10-14)	MINING	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.3
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	2.8	3.8	4.9	5.9	8.6
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
(21)	TOBACCO	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	6.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
(23)	APPAREL	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.4
(24)	LUMBER	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
(25)	FURNITURE	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
(26)	PULP - PAPER	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.3	0.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.4
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	5.4	3.7	4.4	5.5	6.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	27.2	26.2	28.8	31.6	35.4
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.4	10.6
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.6
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.9	16.8
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.7
(70-89)	SERVICES	12.5	16.0	16.8	18.0	21.8
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	6.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	10.0
	TOTAL	89.3	92.5	97.7	102.1	120.1

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 2 - WESTERN MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	16.4	12.2	10.1	7.5	6.1
(10-14)	MINING	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.7	7.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8
(21)	TOBACCO	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	7.5	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
(23)	APPAREL	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7
(24)	LUMBER	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
(25)	FURNITURE	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
(26)	PULP - PAPER	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.3	0.2	3.3	3.5	3.1
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	6.1	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.5
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	30.5	28.3	29.5	30.9	29.5
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	10.2	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.8
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.0
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.9
(70-89)	SERVICES	14.0	17.3	17.2	17.6	18.2
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 2 - WESTERN MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5
(10-14)	MINING	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.5
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
(21)	TOBACCO	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
(23)	APPAREL	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
(24)	LUMBER	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
(25)	FURNITURE	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
(26)	PULP - PAPER	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.1
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
(70-89)	SERVICES	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	TOTAL	0.6	0.6	-0.	0.6	0.6

SUBREGION 3 - DC METRO. REG. (MD. PART)

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	10.1	8.0	7.1	6.1	6.0
(10-14)	MINING	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	10.3	16.6	24.7	30.3	48.3
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.1	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(24)	LUMBER	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
(25)	FURNITURE	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.1
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.8
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.7
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.2
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	3.5	10.1	12.9	14.1	16.2
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	3.8	4.9	6.4	7.8	11.2
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.8	2.9	6.0	9.2	15.2
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	13.2	34.6	49.8	66.5	93.3
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	4.1	8.6	14.4	20.8	33.1
(70-89)	SERVICES	26.9	54.8	68.3	85.4	133.6
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	24.6	32.9	40.0	42.8	60.2
	TOTAL	97.6	174.1	230.6	283.9	418.3

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 3 - DC METRO. REG. (MD. PART)

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	10.3	4.6	3.1	2.2	1.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	10.5	9.5	10.7	10.7	11.5
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.1	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(24)	LUMBER	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(25)	FURNITURE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	3.5	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.9
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.6
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	13.5	19.9	21.6	23.4	22.3
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	4.2	4.9	6.2	7.3	7.9
(70-89)	SERVICES	27.5	31.5	29.6	30.1	31.9
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	25.2	18.9	17.3	15.1	14.4
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 3 - DC METRO. REG. (MD. PART)

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0
(10-14)	MINING	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.9
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.2	4.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.4	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(24)	LUMBER	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
(25)	FURNITURE	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.9
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9
(70-89)	SERVICES	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.6
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
	TOTAL	0.7	1.1	-0.	1.6	2.2

SUBREGION 4 - SOUTHERN MARYLAND

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	10.6	7.2	6.5	5.5	5.6
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.9
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(24)	LUMBER	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.1	0.	0.	0.	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	1.7	3.4	4.1	5.2	7.7
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
(70-89)	SERVICES	2.5	4.9	5.8	7.2	10.1
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.9
	TOTAL	20.5	23.5	25.7	29.0	37.6

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 4 - SOUTHERN MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	51.6	30.5	25.3	19.0	14.9
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	4.8	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.2
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.4
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(24)	LUMBER	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.4	0.	0.	0.	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	2.9	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.2
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	1.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.3
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	2.3 10.6	2.1 16.6	2.7 18.7	4.0 22.0	3.9 24.9
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	8.3	14.5	16.0	18.0	20.5
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
(70-89)	SERVICES	12.4	20.8	22.6	24.9	27.0
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	13.6	15.5	17.9	19.3	18.5
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 4 - SOUTHERN MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(23)	APPAREL	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(24)	LUMBER	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(70-89)	SERVICES	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	TOTAL	0.1	0.2	-0.	0.2	0.2

SUBREGION 5 - EASTERN SHORE

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	26.4	18.3	15.3	13.5	13.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	2.5	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.5
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	5.3	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.9
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
(23)	APPAREL	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.2
(24)	LUMBER	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
(25)	FURNITURE	0.0	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	13.4	18.6	19.0	19.1	18.1
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.4
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	5.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	7.5	8.7	10.0	11.5	13.8
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8
(70-89)	SERVICES	10.0	13.4	14.4	15.5	17.0
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.9
	TOTAL	71.2	72.8	74.3	76.9	81.5

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 5 - EASTERN SHORE

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	37.1	25.1	20.6	17.6	16.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.6
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	7.4	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.1
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(23)	APPAREL	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.6
(24)	LUMBER	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4
(25)	FURNITURE	0.0	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.1
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	18.9	25.6	25.6	24.8	22.2
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.4
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	7.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	10.5	11.9	13.5	14.9	16.9
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.4
(70-89)	SERVICES	14.1	18.4	19.4	20.2	20.9
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 5 - EASTERN SHORE

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.6
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(20)	FOOD	1.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
(23)	APPAREL	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
(24)	LUMBER	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
(25)	FURNITURE	0.0	0.0	0.	0.1	0.1
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
(70-89)	SERVICES	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	TOTAL	0.5	0.5	-0.	0.4	0.4

SUBREGION 6 - CECIL COUNTY

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(20)	FOOD	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
(23)	APPAREL	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
(24)	LUMBER	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.2	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
(70-89)	SERVICES	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.0
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.9
	TOTAL	11.0	13.9	14.6	15.3	18.1

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

SUBREGION 6 - CECIL COUNTY

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	24.3	14.1	11.0	9.5	7.9
(10-14)	MINING	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	3.7	2.0	2.7	3.7	5.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
(20)	FOOD	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.5
(23)	APPAREL	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.1
(24)	LUMBER	0.4	0.3	0.	0.3	0.2
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.6	1.9	5.5	8.1	6.5
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.1	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	2.2	3.4	3.9	4.6
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	1.7	7.7	4.8	4.7	4.0
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	1.6	0.2	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	12.7	21.7	22.6	23.9	20.2
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	5.7	5.5	4.1	2.5	1.9
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	13.6	12.3	15.8	15.6	16.0
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.5
(70-89)	SERVICES	20.2	24.7	24.7	25.5	27.4
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	15.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	16.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBREGION 6 - CECIL COUNTY

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
(10-14)	MINING	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3
(20)	FOOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(21)	TOBACCO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(22)	TEXTILES	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(23)	APPAREL	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
(24)	LUMBER	0.1	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1
(25)	FURNITURE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(28)	CHEMICALS	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.	0.
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
(34)	FABR. METALS	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	0.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.1	0.0	0.	0.	0.
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(70-89)	SERVICES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TOTAL	0.1	0.1	-0.	0.1	0.1

MARYLAND

(THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1950 - 1980

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	87.7	63.7	54.8	47.0	46.1
(10-14)	MINING	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.3
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	52.6	64.7	77.9	88.4	119.0
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.1
(20)	FOOD	29.1	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.3
(21)	TOBACCO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(22)	TEXTILES	8.9	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.9
(23)	APPAREL	25.5	22.9	23.2	21.5	18.0
(24)	LUMBER	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.6
(25)	FURNITURE	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.9
(26)	PULP - PAPER	5.1	8.4	8.8	9.7	10.5
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	10.4	13.7	16.8	18.3	21.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	14.1	15.0	18.7	19.9	20.3
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	5.4	9.1	11.3	13.4	17.1
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.4
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	7.5	9.6	10.4	11.2	12.4
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	31.1	44.9	43.5	45.7	45.7
(34)	FABR. METALS	15.8	15.1	14.5	14.5	13.6
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	9.5	11.7	13.7	14.3	15.2
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	8.5	14.5	11.7	14.6	14.4
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	28.0	33.5	33.4	38.5	43.6
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.8
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	221.2	264.3	263.8	278.3	288.4
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	73.0	73.6	75.0	75.2	84.3
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	37.4	45.0	52.6	63.4	85.0
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	134.0	174.0	200.6	229.3	282.7
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	35.9	50.7	60.5	71.5	94.1
(70-89)	SERVICES	154.1	223.5	256.1	295.0	403.2
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT*	84.3	116.3	133.1	139.1	173.0
	TOTAL	883.3	1079.1	1178.0	1289.9	1579.3

*EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES GROUP

MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	9.9	5.9	4.7	3.6	2.9
(10-14)	MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.5
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
(20)	FOOD	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.2
(21)	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(22)	TEXTILES	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
(23)	APPAREL	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1
(24)	LUMBER	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
(25)	FURNITURE	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
(26)	PULP - PAPER	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
(28)	CHEMICALS	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	2.9
(34)	FABR. METALS	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	25.0	24.5	22.4	21.6	18.3
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.3
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	15.2	16.1	17.0	17.8	17.9
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.0
(70-89)	SERVICES	17.4	20.7	21.7	22.9	25.5
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	9.5	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MARYLAND

(PERCENTAGE OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT)

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980
(01-09)	AGRICULTURE	10.9	11.3	12.8	12.4	15.7
(10-14)	MINING	1.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	5.4
(15-17)	CONSTRUCTION	7.1	8.4	9.6	9.5	10.1
(19)	ORDNANCE	0.	16.5	7.1	4.1	6.4
(20)	FOOD	7.2	10.6	9.9	9.7	8.9
(21)	TOBACCO	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(22)	TEXTILES	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
(23)	APPAREL	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.2
(24)	LUMBER	6.3	7.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
(25)	FURNITURE	5.4	6.7	5.2	4.3	3.7
(26)	PULP - PAPER	4.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
(27)	PRINT. - PUBL.	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.5
(28)	CHEMICALS	6.3	5.7	6.9	6.9	6.2
(29)	PETRO. PROD.	4.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3
(30)	RUBBER-PLASTICS	11.0	14.8	14.6	16.7	16.8
(31)	LEATHER PROD.	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.3
(32)	STONE,CLAY,GLASS	4.3	6.2	6.3	7.5	8.6
(33)	PRIMARY METALS	6.9	11.2	10.2	11.6	11.4
(34)	FABR. METALS	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.3
(35)	NONELECT. EQUIP.	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
(36)	ELECT. EQUIP.	3.2	4.4	3.2	3.6	2.8
(37)	TRANS. EQUIP.	15.5	16.8	14.1	15.3	14.2
(38)	INSTRUMENTS	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
(39)	MISC. MANUFACT.	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.4
(19-39)	TOTAL MANUFACT.	5.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0
(40-49)	T. C. P. U.	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.2
(50)	WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	5.4	6.2	6.9	9.1
(52-59)	RETAIL TRADE	6.5	8.3	9.3	9.9	11.8
(60-67)	F. I. R. E.	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.2
(70-89)	SERVICES	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.7
(91-93)	GOVERNMENT	7.2	8.6	8.2	7.2	7.6
	TOTAL	6.1	7.1	-0.	7.5	8.2

Appendix

APPENDIX

Data Sources and Methods of Adjustment

A data series was constructed for each subregion within the State consisting of an aggregation of first quarter three-digit industry employment data for each establishment covered by the State Unemployment Insurance program. Because the coverage provisions of the program cannot be considered complete, a number of adjustments were carried out on a subregional basis. These adjustments can be placed in the following four different categories.

Adjustment for Undercoverage of Small Firms

This adjustment is important for non-commodity industries such as retail trade, services, insurance and real estate which are characterized by a large number of small firms and individual proprietors. In most instances, the adjustment was carried out by using Census of Population data on the number employed. In some cases, data available in County Business Patterns was utilized.

Adjustment for Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers

Census of Population data on the number of wage and salary workers and the number of self-employed and unpaid family workers by census industry classes was used exclusively for this adjustment. The proportion of the total employment in each industry accounted for by this type of worker was expressed as a function of wage and salary employment data in order to estimate the number of employees that would have been reported if this group had not been omitted from coverage.

Adjustment for Seasonal Influences

The seasonal factor adjustment was necessary because first quarter job data was used for each subregion. Industries experiencing distinct seasonal patterns were treated separately from an overall adjustment to annual totals. Employment and Earning Statistics for States and Areas was used as the basic reference.

Industries for Which Employment was Estimated from Other Sources

Government: Employment was estimated on a total basis by reference to the Census of Population. Comparisons were made with county data released by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in order to determine the number engaged in Federal public administration. The Census of Governments provided the number of local governmental employees classified by type of activity. State governmental employees was derived as a residual and then evaluated on the basis of independent information available from State government sources.

Education

Estimates were made of college and university employment by utilizing information on the size of professional staffs at each school in a subregion and additional information on the ratio of total employment to professional staffs for different types and sizes of schools. The Census of Population provides data on public and private education, but does not identify whether the employment reported is at the primary and secondary or the college or university level. U. S. Office of Education data was therefore utilized for the purpose of allocating to respective levels. These resulting estimates were deducted from the public administration employment reported by the Census of Population and included under total services employment in the summary tables.

Legal, Medical and Health Services

Using Census of Population data on professional occupations at the State level, the proportion of doctors and lawyers among all professionals was computed and applied to miscellaneous service employment in each county in order to obtain an estimate of non-hospital medical and health employment and employment in legal services. This was necessary because the Census of Population only reports hospital employment on a county basis for medical and health services and other medical services are included under miscellaneous services.

Employment in Other Industries

These include private household services, miscellaneous services, miscellaneous organizations, and were adjusted directly upon the basis of Census of Population data.

Personal Income

The estimates of personal income used in projecting residentiary employment were based upon an allocation of State totals for components obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Most of these components were allocated on the basis of indirect allocators such as employment, population, number of proprietors, etc. The income estimates were prepared for use in aggregation on a subregional rather than a county basis. The wage and salary component for covered employment was obtained directly from the State employment security office for each industry code.